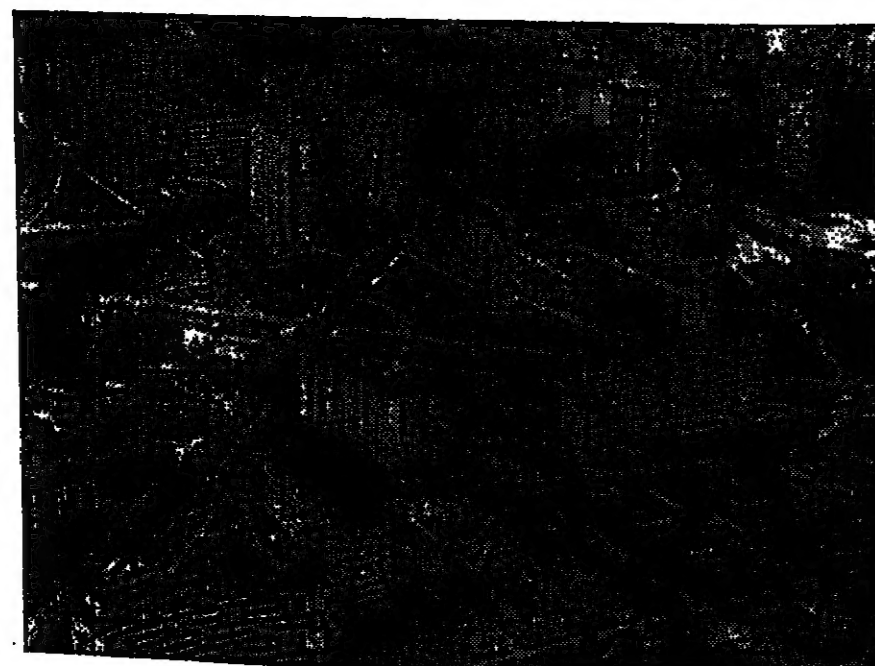


# Germany's towns and cities

Let's take Bremen: both city and port where, however, in the Schnoor district, picturesque alleys, once the home of medieval craftsmen, and 500-year-old gabled houses are to be found. Or the small township of Münzenberg in Hesse, with its castle. Or Fritzlar, with half-timbered buildings, alcoves, fountains and lanes dating

from times when people still went on foot or rode in mail-coaches. Great cities, but also fairytale-like towns no larger than a football pitch. Then again, the modern aspect as in West Berlin's Märktisches Viertel or Hansa-Viertel, created by famous architects from all over the world. A journey through Germany's towns and

cities is like a study trip, and amusing. Just think of the restaurants offering special and the many small taverns nearly every corner!



Freudenberg  
Berlin

DZT DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG  
Beethovenstr. 10, 10000 Berlin

# The German Tribune

1 February 1981  
Year - No. 974 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C  
ISSN 0016-8858

## Hostages release vindicates US commonsense approach

The most lasting memory of the US hostages episode, especially in the US, will be the shock when the victims taken — as a completely arbitrary act by youthful fanatics and a lack of elementary internal law. In the World countries, it must be noted, endorsed the condemnation of the UN security Council and International Court of Justice.

Iran eventually had to release the hostages and in return, as far as one can see, was merely given back what had been its property in any case. True, it was it able to show the world yet again that military might is often incapable of achieving much in political terms — a point previously made by the Vietnamese, the Algerians and others.

The United States can only now, 15 months after the questionable admission of the ailing Shah for medical treatment, resume ties with Iran at the low point then reached.

This should prove none too easy, yet maybe US offers of a gradual resumption of economic cooperation after the end of the boycott would be given a ready hearing in certain circles.

This could certainly be the case if such offers were to be accompanied by specific assurances — of, say, supplies of arms and military equipment.

In the war with Iraq, Tehran must surely need military supplies. In the penultimate phase of the struggle to secure the release of the hostages arms supplies seem to have been a consideration.

President Reagan is unlikely to have any inhibitions about supplying Iran with military hardware as soon as possible.

Memories of Iran's erstwhile role as a

Bonn played a crucial part behind the scenes to help obtain the release of the American hostages in Tehran.

The efforts in particular of Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the deputy SPD chairman, and former Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, are reported to have been especially influential.

Former President Carter referred to the West German effort when he was in Wiesbaden to welcome the released hostages.

He said that history alone would tell what a major contribution had been made by Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher.

Mr Carter did not mention Wischnewski by name, but observers recalled that Iranian Deputy Premier Tabatabai conferred with him several times in Bonn last year.

Ben Wisch, a Herr Wischnewski is nicknamed, is known to have extensive contacts in the Arab world and these ties, are reported to have played a key role in persuading Algeria to act as an intermediary.

The Bonn government, it was disclosed, had lent a hand at two levels. In Tehran Herr Ritzel had repeatedly and emphatically made representations to the Iranian government to secure the hostages' release.

Initially he had sought at least to get improved detention conditions and to arrange for visiting opportunities.

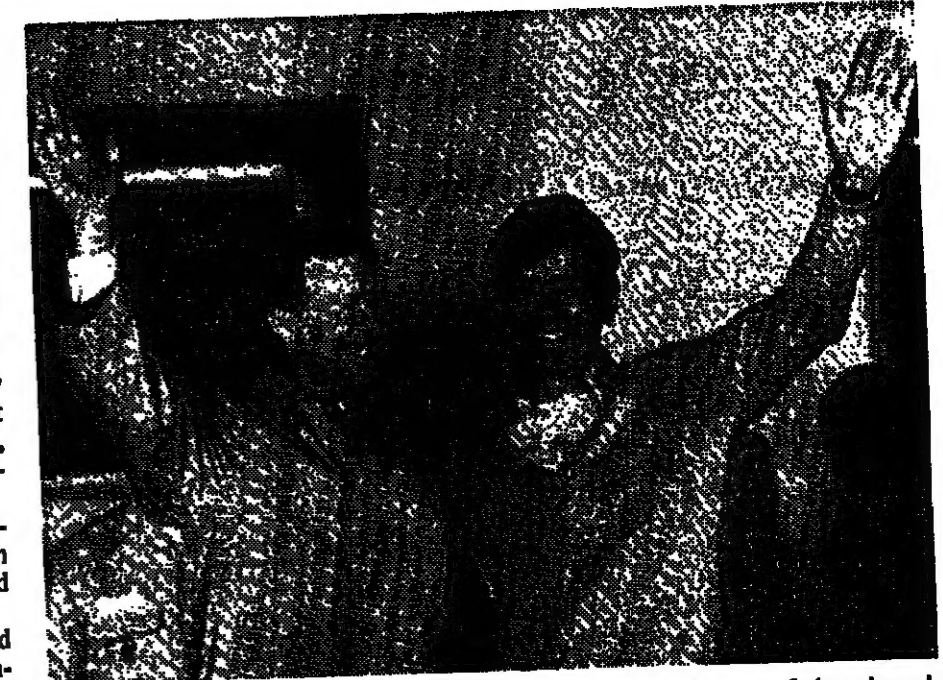
At a higher level Herr Wischnewski tried to arrange for the release of the US diplomats in Tehran, as did the Chancellor and his Foreign Minister.

This was done via Mr. Tabatabai, who visited not only the Chancellor's Office but also the Foreign Office while in Bonn (at the same time as Warren Christopher visited Herr Genscher).

Bonn also interceded via Ayatollah Beheshti.

Herr Genscher mainly discussed matters relating to the payment of ransom, eventually reaching a point at which the Algerians were able to take up a successful role as intermediaries.

Bonn Contad  
(Die Welt, 23 January 1981)



Triumphant moment in Wiesbaden: former President Carter with one of the released hostages, Bruce Laingen, ex US Chargé d'Affaires in Tehran. (Photo: dpa)

stabilising factor in the Persian Gulf will not have been forgotten in Washington — any more than it has been in Moscow.

Where the Soviet Union is concerned there was a series of almost desperate last-minute bids to frustrate the Algerians agreement by peddling rumours that the United States intended to attack Iran.

Even if Mr Reagan has to bide his time for a while, the United States has been relieved of a dangerous burden now the hostages have been freed.

There is no longer the temptation to revert to military means after all, and after the failure of the April 1980 rescue bid US military intervention would have had to run much greater risks this time.

There would have been no way of telling how the Soviet Union might have reacted, so a grave risk to world peace has been eliminated.

It is now up to the experts to con-

der whether and how future breaches of this kind might be prevented. Prospects look none too bright.

So it will probably be much more important for politicians not to forget too readily the experience gained and the anxiety shared last time round.

Events of this kind, outrageous though they may be, always have their cause. Detecting and, as far as possible, eliminating them is a full-time task.

There are many ways, depending on historical and other circumstances, in which to set about it.

There are those, especially in the West, who are not yet so pessimistic as to feel that force is the only way to settle the many injustices in the world.

They in particular are called on to set about eliminating the root causes that give rise to such events.

Hans Gerlach  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 January 1981)

Bonn helped behind the scenes

Mr Carter's words of appreciation were echoed by Walter J. Stoessel, the outgoing US ambassador to Bonn during a ceremony to mark his departure.

"We will always be grateful for the help provided" by the Federal Republic "on the hostages' behalf," he said. Gerhard Ritzel, the German ambassador in Tehran, had been particularly helpful.

Turning to his host, Herr Genscher, Mr Stoessel, who was returning to Washington, as an under-secretary to the State Department, said:

"You personally have played a leading role in bids to secure the release of our hostages."

The Bonn government, it was disclosed,











## ■ THE ECONOMY

## Jobless queue grows as business orders drop

More than 1.1 million people started this year without a job — 30 per cent more than a year earlier. And more than 30,000 went on the dole in December.

The president of the Federal Labour Office, Josef Stigl, had no choice but to attribute this to a "general economic downturn".

And there is no sign of a silver lining in the immediate future. The influx of orders, one of the early signs of what is in store for the immediate future, dropped sharply in November.

Orders were down 6 per cent against the same month the year before. It was primarily German buyers who accounted for this trend — a clear indication that their view of the future is more pessimistic than that of Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff.

To make matters worse, there is little consolation in the fact that the slump will at least check inflation. Though coffee, herrings and cabbage were cheaper last December than in the same month of the previous year, cream and cucumbers sold for the same price as a year earlier.

On the other hand, petrol, heating oil, coal, gas electricity and other products that have a major bearing on the consumer's pocketbook soared, making the inflation rate for 1980 5.5 per cent.

If this trend continues, the forecast of a 4 per cent inflation rate this year will prove to be wrong.

The bad news that kept coming in in the waning months of 1980 did not find the nation unprepared. Attentive observers noticed that our economic pundits became less and less optimistic as 1980 drew to a close.

Only last autumn, the Bonn government, buttressed by the figures provided by the Council of Economic Advisers, said it was convinced that our economic performance would improve in 1981, though the growth rate would be no more than 0.5 per cent.

The economic research institutes, on the other hand, were considerably more sceptical and forecast zero growth.

Only six weeks after the institutes' report (this is prepared jointly every spring and autumn), the Munich-based Ifo Institute amended its forecast, saying that the 1981 GNP would drop against the previous year.

Another three weeks later, the Institute for the World Economy in Kiel came up with the bleak prediction that the drop in the growth rate would amount to as much as 0.1 per cent.

And only a few days ago the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin (DIW) came up with an even worse forecast.

But all this must seem like outright optimism compared with the prognostications of the Platow Information Sheet who anticipate a growth shrinkage of a huge 3 per cent (adjusted for inflation).

If this were to materialise even Count Lambsdorff would have little choice but to speak of a recession. In 1975, a crisis year, the downturn in the growth rate was only 1.8 per cent.

The Platow analysts proved last year that they knew what they were talking about when they predicted a growth rate of only 1.5 per cent for 1980. They and the Kiel-based Institute for the World

Economy came closest to the real figure: 1.8 per cent.

Notwithstanding the swiftness with which the pundits amended their forecasts downward, none believe in a protracted crisis. They still consider that there will be a turn for the better during the year.

The question is: what must happen to make this hope come true?

There are essentially two factors that are responsible for the problems: the dramatic oil price increases and the high interest rates imposed by the Bundesbank.

There is nothing to indicate that the oil situation will improve in the near future, nor is there anything to indicate that Opec will relent in its constant price increases.

The assumption that the oil price rise will not outstrip the price increases for industrial goods (it is on this assumption that the economic research institutes based their autumn forecast) is pretty naive.

In its latest forecast, DIW operates on the assumption of a slight improvement in the second half of the year and presupposes stable oil prices. If this is the basis on which such optimism rests we are in for a rude awakening.

DIW pins its hopes not only on the kind heartedness of the sheikhs but also on the Bundesbank which it expects to loosen up on its tight money policy. Only if interest rates go down, they argue, will the business community be prepared to invest.

But the Bundesbank policy makers have to dance to the tune called by Washington. Since the US Administration must combat inflation, American interest rates are kept at a high level. And if interest rates in Germany slide below a certain mark, foreign investors will naturally take their money to America. This would mean an outflow of foreign exchange from Germany — the

Germany's export trade is likely to decline in the next few months more than was anticipated.

Despite the depreciation of the deutschmark, industry's order books indicate that the world-wide decline in demand is making itself felt.

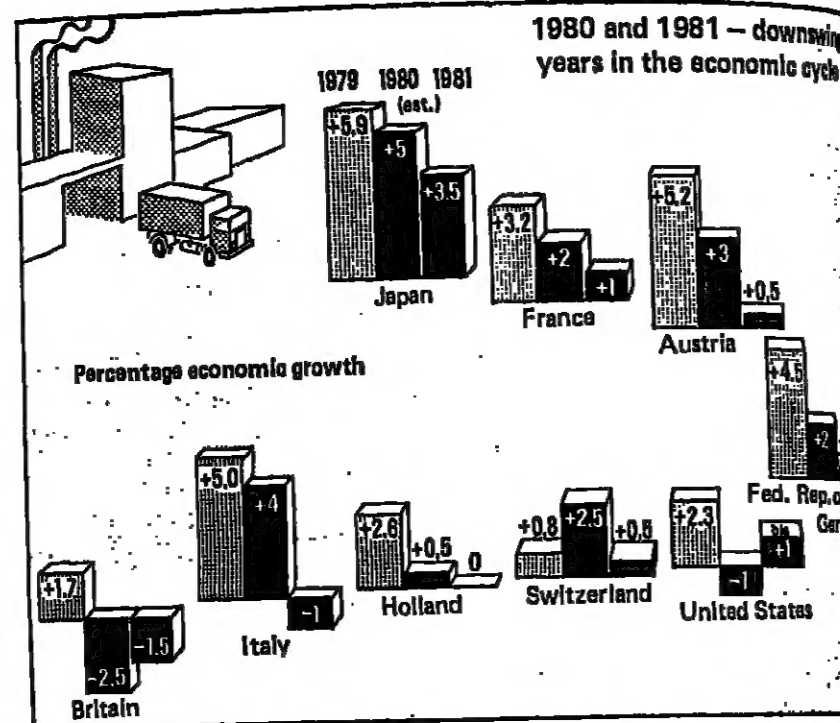
Growth rates have slumped in most industrial countries, and it is these countries who buy 75 per cent of German exports.

The boom at the beginning of 1980 in other industrial countries was a flash in the pan. Yet the economy of the Western industrial nations did not actually stagnate that year. There was a growth rate of about one per cent.

Pundits say that the main reason for the decline is the restrictive economic policy due to Opec-generated high inflation rates and balance of payments deficits.

High interest rates and a restrained fiscal policy despite growing unemployment have delayed investment decisions. The minimal increase of private consumption also did not help matters. Here, it was the higher oil bill that did the curbing.

Economists agree that inflation rates will decline worldwide. But it will still remain at about 10 per cent, which is unsatisfactory.



very money needed to offset our balance of payments deficit.

Moreover, the deutschmark exchange rate against the dollar has come under pressure, which means that our imports that must be paid in dollars (such as oil) become more expensive and kindle inflation.

German exports, on the other hand, become cheaper. But unfortunately this is unlikely to boost exports because — unlike the 1974/75 recession — business is not too good in the buyer countries either.

At that time, the economy in the neighbouring countries had not yet slowed down, and as a result our export figures soared, making a record DM 51bn surplus in the balance of payments.

In view of all this, the business community has little reason to hope that the Bundesbank will take the foot off the money brake.

Nor is the state likely to come up with a shot in the arm. Not only have Keynesian booster methods gone out of fashion theoretically, but in practical terms, too, past government programmes to shore up the economy failed to prove their worth.

And even if this were not so, the state coffers are empty.

Since there is no hope of government

## Export decline sharper than anticipated

The balance of payments deficits of the OECD countries are expected to drop from their 1980 level of 75bn dollars to 45bn this year.

But this is not enough to impart growth.

Hope now rests with lower interest rates in the second half of the year.

Experts expect nothing more dire than a stagnation for the West. So far as world trade is concerned, this would mean a 2 per cent decline.

The Middle East conflict has buttressed the sceptics in their views. The Iran-Iraq war means that the two countries, once important customers, are now no longer buyers on the world market.

The conflict also increases uncertainty over oil prices, and it is unlikely that the Opec countries will recycle their petrodollars by buying German goods as they did after the first oil shock in 1974.

Trade with the East Bloc is also not exactly giving rise to optimism; although it is expected to remain static.

boosters programmes, we must pin our hopes on determination by the business community.

Only if our entrepreneurs manage to get the courage to invest and so secure the competitiveness on international markets and open up new markets can the tide of optimism that remains possible be warranted.

But exactly this determination is in question. Though polls conducted at the end of last year by the Institute for the German Economy showed that, under Count Lambsdorff and some major

institutions, the business community does not expect an upswing later this year, the respondents could have said so with an eye to the forthcoming round of collective pay bargaining.

After all, it is still uncertain whether the trade unions will be reasonable in settling for moderate wage increases.

On the other hand, such key sectors of industry as automobiles, chemicals, mechanical engineering and oil have said that they would step up investment. If they keep this promise and if other branches follow suit, the country will certainly not be faced with a major crisis — even should there be no growth for some time.

Wolfgang Gehrmann  
(Die Zeit, 16 January 1981)

The demand for German goods in the Third World is high, but unfortunately those countries don't have enough money left after oil bills and debt servicing.

Only if we can provide the financing along with the goods can we still do business with them, say many experts.

Still, prospects for German exports are better than for those in other nations. This is largely due to a relatively high degree of investment abroad where many businesses are investing in energy-saving measures. And it is in this sector that German equipment enjoys an excellent reputation. But this is unlikely to be enough to stop the decline.

The German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin now anticipates that exports will decline by 5.5 per cent in the first six months of 1981.

But since the second half of the year is expected to bring a 3 per cent growth in the export sector, the annual decline will be around 1.8 per cent.

In the two previous years, German exports rose by 5.5 per cent annually. They thus by far outstripped the economic growth.

There are no such hopes for this year. Hans-Jürgen Mehnert  
(Die Welt, 17 January 1981)

## MONEY

## Troubles force Commerzbank to sell shares, pay no dividend

Commerzbank (Germany's third largest privately owned bank and number 15 on the world list) is in the grip of a crisis.

For the first time in Germany's post-war history, a major bank will pay no dividends.

For the first time a major German bank has had to sell one of its top executives, in this case, the chairman of the bank's block of Kautzsch (Kautzsch is one of Germany's largest department store chains).

If this were not enough, the bank has faced with a personnel problem at the top echelon. Chairman Robert Kautzsch had to resign due to severe illness and there was no suitable successor among the other board members.

But it was also not possible to get a successor outside the inner circle. The bank gave the job to Paul Kautzsch, 69, who had been at its helm for close to 20 years until four years ago when he became chairman of the Supervisory Board. He accepted the job only as an interim measure until a permanent successor to Kautzsch could be found.

The crisis is a symptom of structural changes that, after industry and the retail trade, have now come to the bank's business as well.

In an era of expansion and prosperity the German banking has come to an end. As some British newspapers correctly observed recently:

Commerzbank bought too many fixed interest rate government

bonds at a time when industry was barely interested in credits.

Furthermore, expansion was too fast and the management was not thrifty enough. This was aggravated still further by problems in the top echelon, especially because the relationship between Kautzsch and Lichtenberg was anything but harmonious.

The roots of this problem date back to the Hanns Deuss era, when Deuss made day-to-day policy decisions notwithstanding his position on the Supervisory Board. (The Supervisory Board has essentially a control function.)

As a result, there was little esprit de corps among the Executive Board members. And this could also have been responsible for the fact that none of the members was able to develop into a natural successor to Kautzsch.

This type of difficulty has existed at other big banks as well, but they are particularly pronounced at Commerzbank.

Lichtenberg is a tried and proven practitioner, representing a good bit of the bank's tradition.

His prime tasks now will be to find a suitable chairman for the Executive Board, motivate the Board and the staff as a whole and redraft the business policy to make it more profitable and reduce costs.

Lichtenberg has not come up with any major blueprints but simply wants to improve day-to-day business.

In his view, there are so many possibilities to make money in our banking system that, given a reasonably stable economic development, Commerzbank will soon assume its old role again.

Two things can already be taken for granted: there will be no more expansion for the time being and Commerzbank will show restraint in financing the government. The latter is a decision that requires political courage.

Lichtenberg was right in saying that too much is being said about his bank's weakness and too little about its strength, let alone its very considerable assets.

It remains to be seen whether his hope of paying dividends next year will materialise. But only once this happens will the public discussion involving this bank be silenced.

There is no reason to dramatise the situation of Commerzbank. The general commotion over the bank's poor profits is only due to the fact that the major banks had for years come up with splendid balance sheets.

Of course, nobody knows what role the dissolution of so-called hidden reserves, which is allowed under German balance sheet regulations, played in this success story.

In any event, the major banks thus appeared absolutely unshakable regardless of the ups and downs of the economy.

American banks are far from enjoying such a position. There it is in no way unusual for banks to make mistakes and have their ups and downs, as demonstrated by the Chase Manhattan Bank in the 1970s.

After years of prosperity, this type of things has now come to German banks as well; and Commerzbank is only one example.

J. Jürgen Jeske  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung und Deutschland, 14 January 1981)

## Americans modify proposals to regulate foreign banks

permits those branches to operate that were established before 26 July 1978.

According to a study released by the General Accounting Office, foreign banks control about 15 per cent of America's bank assets. In some areas, such as the industrial credit business, foreign banks have cornered an even larger share.

The German banks in the United States are not particularly worried by Senator Garn's plans to protect smaller banks from further take-overs.

These German banks that need a US branch are meanwhile well established in the places that seem interesting to them.

What does worry them is the Federal Reserve Board which wants to subject foreign banks to the same regulations that apply to domestic ones in yet another respect: They are to provide the Federal Reserve Bank with the same information on their business, including that of the parent company, as must domestic banks.

This information includes the structure of profit reserves and similar items. Whittles in other banks or commercial institutions must also be disclosed.

The Federal Reserve Bank also expects to be given details of companies in which the banks hold equities of more than five per cent.

All this goes against the grain. The German banks hold that this jeopardises

bank secrecy and runs counter to banking laws in Germany.

A delegation of German bankers presented this view to Volcker last October. They told him that this went far beyond the information expected from them by the Bundesbank and that there was no way of ensuring that the information given would remain confidential.

The Freedom of Information Act, the German bankers argued, provides Americans with an access to such information.

The Board has meanwhile modified its ideas, especially in view of the fact that the German objections were endorsed by British, Japanese and Swiss bankers.

According to the newspaper *American Banker*, Volcker now by and large expects only the information required by the home country's central bank. He has also undertaken to treat this information as confidential.

But the Americans still insist on one piece of information not required by the Bundesbank: the amount and structure of hidden reserves. The Board stresses, however, that Section 8 of the Freedom of Information Act permits this to be withheld from the public.

The Board has waived the necessity to disclose equities held by executive staff members.

It is doubtful whether the American proposals will meet with much favour among German bankers. They still

The following banks maintain branch (B) or representative (R) offices in New York: Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft (B), Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank (B), Bayerische Landesbank (R), Bayerische Vereinsbank (B), Berliner Handels- und Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft (B), Commerzbank (B), Deutsche Bank (B), Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank (B), Dresdner Bank (B), Hessische Landesbank (R), Vereins- und Westbank (R) and Westdeutsche Landesbank (B).

In addition, Deutsche Bank (together with five other European banks) has an equity in the European-American Bank and Trust Co. and the European-American Banking Corporation.

The representative office of Hessische Landesbank was upgraded and is now a full-fledged branch. In addition, German banks have equities in the following investment corporations: ABD Securities Corporation (Dresdner Bank, Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank, Atlantic Capital Corporation (Deutsche Bank), BHF Securities Corporation (BHF Bank), Europartners Securities Corporation (Commerzbank), First Bavarian Capital Corporation (Bayerische Vereinsbank) and Helaba American Corporation (Hessische Landesbank).

represent providing more information than they have to give to the Bundesbank.

And even this they would prefer to do directly. They would want to give the information to the Bundesbank, which could then pass it on. They hope that this will make for more security.

Michael A. Gottlieb  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung und Deutschland, 13 January 1981)

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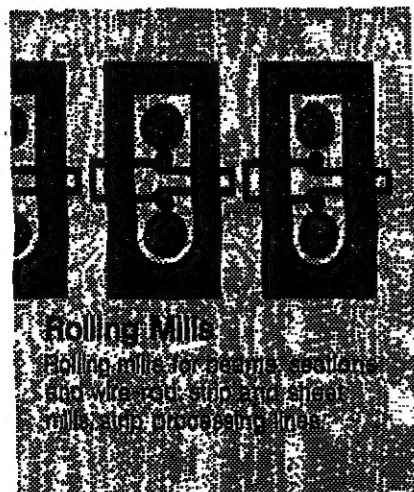


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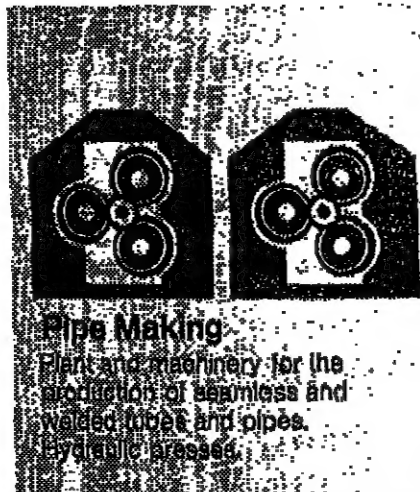
# Machinery, Plants and Systems



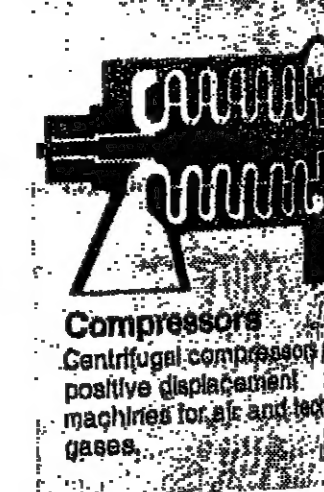
**Metallurgical Plant**  
Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



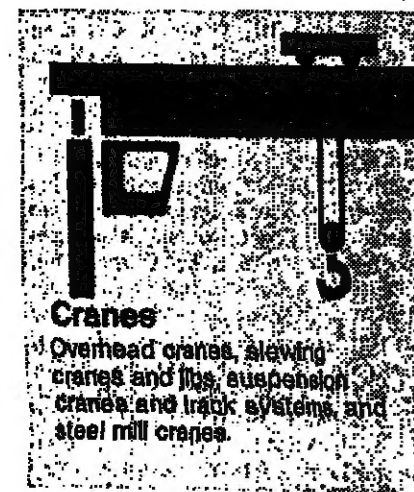
**Rolling Mills**  
Rolling mills for heavy sections, sheet metal, wire rod, steel mill side products, etc.



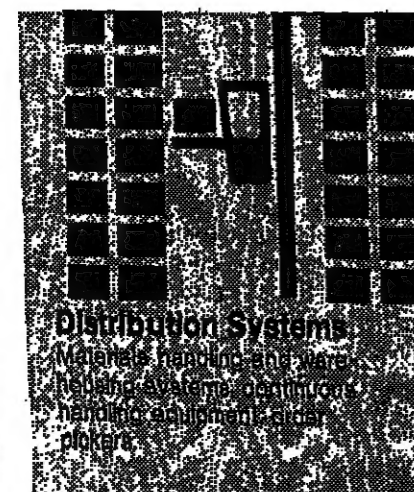
**Pipe Making**  
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes, various grades.



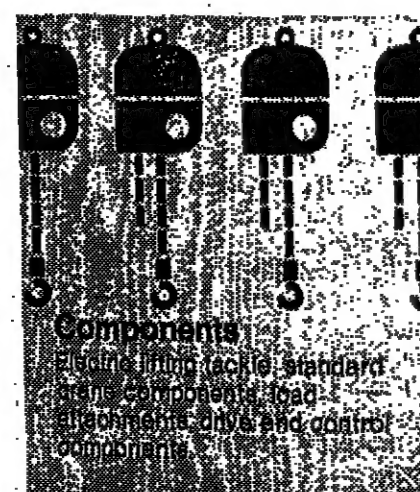
**Compressors**  
Centrifugal compressors for positive displacement machines for air and gases.



**Cranes**  
Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



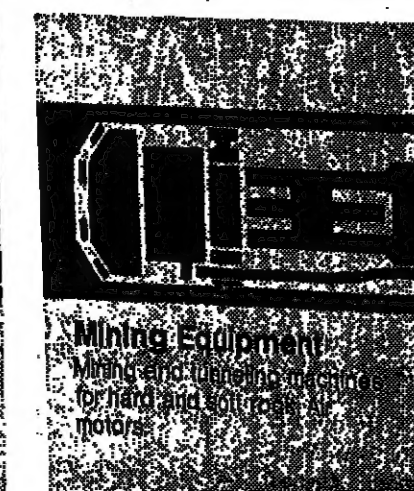
**Distribution Systems**  
Material handling systems, conveying systems, pneumatic conveying systems, etc.



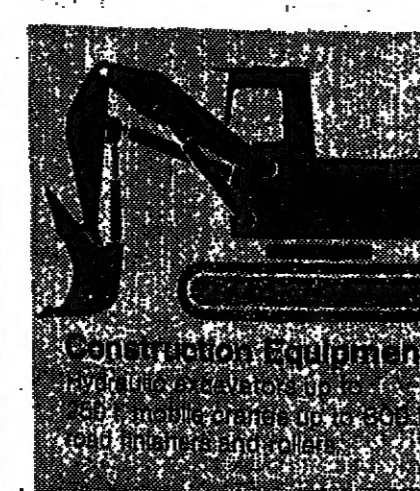
**Components**  
Electric lifting tackle, standard and special components, load and control components.



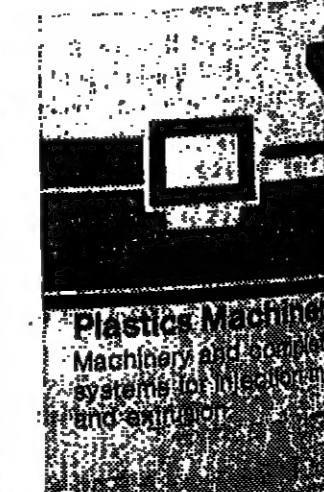
**Bulk Handling**  
Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



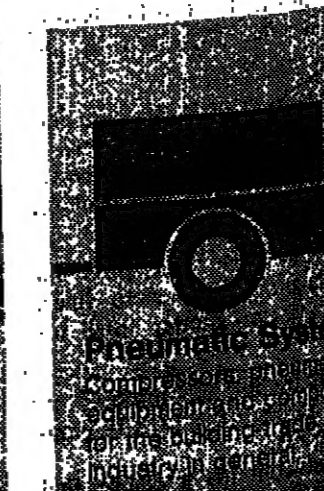
**Mining Equipment**  
Mining and transport machinery for hard and soft rock, etc.



**Construction Equipment**  
Construction machinery, cranes, etc.



**Plastic Machinery**  
Machinery and systems for the production of plastic products.



**Pneumatic Systems**  
Pneumatic systems for automation and control.

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## RESEARCH

### Hamburg accelerator opens up new fields in particle experiments

Hamburg's Hasylab synchrotron research laboratory is unlike conventional particle accelerators: It is not designed primarily for fusion research. This new electron storage ring is to be used for research purposes a feature previously regarded as an irksome by-product of the high-intensity light emitted as particles hurtle round their circuit.

Synchrotrons and electron storage rings were indeed originally built exclusively for experiments in elementary particle physics. But in recent years their importance for other research sectors has steadily increased.

They emit a source of light with such a variety of unusual properties as to open up new prospects of research in many fields.

Electrons as they compete in their energy race around the circuit emit high-intensity light where they are forced by magnetic fields to turn corners.

The spectrum of this light ranges from infra-red to X-rays. Yet synchrotron radiation used to be classified as a waste and expensive waste.

It was an energy loss that had to be placed on the straight, where particles gained speed, the main objective for purposes of elementary particle research.

For many other research purposes this light is extremely valuable, however. Synchrotron radiation is used in nuclear molecular spectroscopy, solid-state research and the study of surfaces and materials.

It can also be used to analyse the structure of crystals, synthetics, molecular complexes and biological substances and muscular fibre.

Other uses include microscopy with X-rays and the manufacture of electronic micro-circuits. The Hamburg laboratory significantly improves experimental capacity in all these fields.

Synchrotron radiation has a number of special properties. It is high in intensity, powerfully bundled and polarised. It opens up the soft X-ray and vacuum ultra-violet sectors of the spectrum.

It is not readily accessible via conventional sources of radiation and thus not been adequately researched.

The Hamburg synchrotron also generates much X-ray light than conventional X-ray tubes, so X-ray examinations need not be anywhere near as long.

As structural changes during muscle contraction, can thus be followed in real time.

This recommendation was made early in 1977, and the smaller installation, christened Bessy, short for Berlin Electron Storage Ring.

It should not be too hard to find a passable justice minister. This applies particularly to the present education minister, Jürgen Schmude, who has made a name for himself due to his restraint, competence and astuteness.

But there more difficult problem is to find a successor for the many other offices Vogel held.

Within the cabinet, he was a very FDP opposition and a certain lethargy in the party's own ranks.

It might not be a bad byproduct of the crisis if it were to turn out that the "special political unity" in Berlin was more important to some Bonn politicians than the Berliners are prepared to believe.

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The Hamburg synchrotron research laboratory is unlike conventional particle accelerators: It is not designed primarily for fusion research.

After initial research at Bonn University the Hamburg electron synchrotron, called Desy, began using synchrotron radiation in 1964.

The Hamburg particle accelerator had just been completed. A small research laboratory was built alongside it for ancillary purposes.

This research has been steadily expanded and in a number of sectors Desy staff established an international lead. X-ray experiments, for instance, began in Hamburg earlier than anywhere else.

Synchrotron radiation is not merely of interest to physics; it is also invaluable for biological research.

In 1972 the European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, set up a laboratory of its own at Desy. It dealt with the structure of biological matter and came up with highly-regarded findings.

Research using synchrotron radiation was given a substantial boost in 1974 when Doris, the second storage ring, was inaugurated in Hamburg.

Due to the high electron current and stability experimental conditions at Doris are far better. Doris was fitted out with several measurement facilities used by Desy staff and working parties from universities and research institutes of various kinds.

The Heidelberg molecular biology laboratory set up a second lab at Doris, while in 1979 the solid-state research institute of the Fraunhofer Society followed suit.

In collaboration with the semiconductor industry the solid-state research scientists are experimenting with ways of manufacturing extremely small electronic circuits.

To meet the growing demand for synchrotron radiation an expert commission recommended building a small storage ring for soft X-ray light, or vacuum ultra-violet, and a second ring generating 3 GeV, or billion electron volts, for hard X-ray radiation.

This recommendation was made early in 1977, and the smaller installation, christened Bessy, short for Berlin Electron Storage Ring.

It should not be too hard to find a passable justice minister. This applies particularly to the present education minister, Jürgen Schmude, who has made a name for himself due to his restraint, competence and astuteness.

But there more difficult problem is to find a successor for the many other offices Vogel held.

Within the cabinet, he was a very FDP opposition and a certain lethargy in the party's own ranks.

It might not be a bad byproduct of the crisis if it were to turn out that the "special political unity" in Berlin was more important to some Bonn politicians than the Berliners are prepared to believe.

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ron Storage Ring for Synchrotron Radiation, is currently under construction.

Its first trial run is scheduled for December next. Plans for a new 3-GeV unit have been shelved, however; instead, Doris is to be enlarged and expanded.

Over the past two years a large experiment hall has been added to Doris where six rays from the storage ring flow through.

Using mirrors they are so divided and diverted as to enable synchrotron radiation research to be conducted at 25 measurement desks simultaneously.

This, then, is Hasylab, supervised by Professor C. Kunz of Hamburg University and Desy's E. E. Koch. It also includes a laboratory and office block where staff are housed and experiments can be prepared.

Hasylab, financed by Bonn and Hamburg, cost DM14.4m. Doris is now used only to a limited extent for elementary particle research, too.

This means not only that more research facilities are now available for other research but also that more time is available for other experiments.

Much of the equipment is supplied by working parties from various universities and research institutes. The Heidelberg molecular biologists, for instance, will man three places in the new hall.

More than 50 working parties are associated with the composition and preparation of experiments. They include some from abroad, especially the Scandinavian countries.

Hasylab will concentrate mainly on X-ray research, since Doris is so much more powerful than conventional X-ray facilities with its high-intensity radiation and bundling of light rays.

Its many research tasks will include structural analysis of solid-state matter, biological material and liquid crystals. The structure of crystals can be established by means of characteristic X-ray reflections.

Changes that occur when molecules in a liquid crystal suddenly arrange themselves in a more regular structure can also be ascertained, for instance.

When polyisobutylene, a synthetic material, is stretched to several times its normal length crystallisation processes take place that can be followed via changes in diffraction patterns.

Similar research is conducted into muscle fibres and collagen.

Hasylab should benefit so many disciplines and working parties that it will, hopefully, be utilised to the full extent and operations not have to be restricted on account of the spiralling cost of electric power.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 January 1981)

Important findings about structure can also be made from X-ray absorption. Each element absorbs radiation at a specific wavelength. At higher energy the fine structure of the absorption spectrum sheds light on atomic make-up.

In respect of a single element, such as iron, cobalt or copper, the number of neighbours the atom has can be found out; their distance from the specific atom can also be established.

An insight is thus gained into the inner make-up of chemical molecules — proteins, for instance.

This process can also be used to analyse the structure of catalysts, metallic glass or absorbent layers on surfaces.

Several years ago Hamburg began to take microscopic pictures with the aid of X-rays. Processes developed by various working parties do not, of course, attain the high degree of resolution reached by an electron microscope.

The advantage, however, is that no preparation is needed. Biological objects can be studied while still alive.

Importance is also attached to spectroscopic experiments in the vacuum ultra-violet sector. Not only rare gases and simple molecules such as carbon monoxide and nitrogen are analysed, either; so are organic compounds, semiconductors, metals and other solids.

The spectra are an image of the electronic structure and internal compound conditions. Additional information is supplied by analysing so-called photoelectrons, which are separated from matter by high-energy quantum light.

Since these electrons come from various depths, depending on the energy in question, the process is suitable for analysing surfaces and thinly absorbed layers, for instance.

Synchrotron radiation can also be used to take a closer look at the processes that occur when ultra-violet solar radiation is absorbed in the upper atmosphere.

The ionisation and fission of normal gas molecules is of interest in this context. How, for instance, are the fluorine hydrocarbons from spraycans, which are suspected of jeopardising the ozone layer, reduced in the upper atmosphere?

These examples provide but an incomplete picture of the many research uses to which synchrotron radiation can be put.

Hasylab should benefit so many disciplines and working parties that it will, hopefully, be utilised to the full extent and operations not have to be restricted on account of the spiralling cost of electric power.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 January 1981)

### Vogel nomination

special minister with a special political temperament; and many — including Schmidt probably — considered him a possible chancellor.

If Vogel, 54, remains as successful as he has been so far, he will not have lost much, by leaving Bonn. The only one whom he could not succeed should he retire in the autumn on reaching the age of 75 is SPD Floor Leader Herbert Wehner.

The Berliners might not be unhappy to see Vogel nominated as chancellor. And then there is the possibility, of Vogel as the SPD party chairman — or is there such a possibility? The present chairman, Willy Brandt, 67, is, deter-

mined to hang on for another four years. At least, he does not want to be the first of the three heavyweights to go.

It remains to be seen whether Vogel can succeed Brandt — especially now that Bonn is so unstable and nobody wants to think beyond tomorrow.

Vogel's spontaneous acceptance of the Berlin nomination — and that without any guarantees for the future — honours him. The SPD made a swift and right decision from which it has received a boost.

Says one politician: "Vogel has shown that he's got character."

This is the stuff politicians should be made of. As Helmut Schmidt sees it, they must be fellows you can rely on.

Gunter Hofmann  
(Die Zeit, 23 January 1981)



## ■ THE PERFORMING ARTS

## Gobert spares nothing for theatre reopening

Now the Schiller-Theater has reopened after a six-month closure for renovation, Roy Gobert, the new general manager of West Berlin's municipal theatres, can lay claim to run the largest German-language stage empire.

To mark the occasion he spared neither trouble nor expense, manpower nor material, music nor masquerade in staging Peter Zadek's dramatisation of Hans Fallada's *Jeder stirbt für sich allein* (Everyone Dies On His Own).

The artistic result of this enervating presentation is limited and dubious, but Zadek's attempt to combine shock and glamour effects with conventional stage scenes commands respect.

The bid to sell a deadly serious topic of recent history to a grateful theatre-going public keen to enjoy a night out deserves respect.

So is the risk taken in going for the strident candour rather than continuing

dressed and made up to look like the image of Hitler.

With effects such as these, which were more than likely to prompt applause in acknowledgment of the shock they cause, it is obvious that bad taste cannot be used as a stick with which to beat this production.

Good taste would have been much less suitable as a means of portraying Nazi horrors — and even more embarrassing than such clear-cut cases of the mark being overstepped.

The most striking contrast is between Zadek's courage to bring on the heavy artillery and Savary's attempt to drug the audience rather than educate them.

There are at least four tales being told simultaneously: the vaudeville scenes, the resistance plot, viewed both from the working-class home and the Gestapo office, and the *kitsch* scenes of the Goering family at Karin Hall, the Reichsmarschall's country estate.

starring Sabine Sinjen as Goering's wife Emmy. Then there are five scenes featuring the author, Hans Fallada, written by playwright Hartmut Lange.

Hilmar Thiele, the superb actor who also plays Eno, a small-time crook, here plays the part of the author. In front of his public he is confronted with the well-known fact that in the early days of Hitler and Goebbels, before he

turned to anti-Fascism, he opportunistically embraced the Nazis. The cast deserve the highest praise, not only Thiele but also Bernhard Minetti, Angelika Domschke, Erich Rath and others.

But the outstanding actor was Otto Sandert, intensely cool, calm and collected as a Gestapo inspector and also, intermittently, a clownish Hitler figure.

The sets were designed by Dieter Fimm, a professional, and Berlin painter Johannes Grütze, the manager of the *Neue Freilichtbühne*. Here he is a monumentalist, and at times satirises the idyllic. The music is supervised by Erwin Bublitz, formerly pianist to the legendary pre-war vocal group, the Comedian Harmonists. As the resistance angle merely a convenient opportunity to present an impressive spectacle designed to entertain the public or to

embarrassment on a number of matters relating to Hitler that are still largely taboo.

Yet it is doubtful whether the shock effect envisaged is really accomplished, so much turbulent fun being aimed at the audience.

Hans Fallada gained international acclaim with his 1932 novel *Kleiner Mann, was nun* (What Now, Little Man?), which dealt with the First World War.

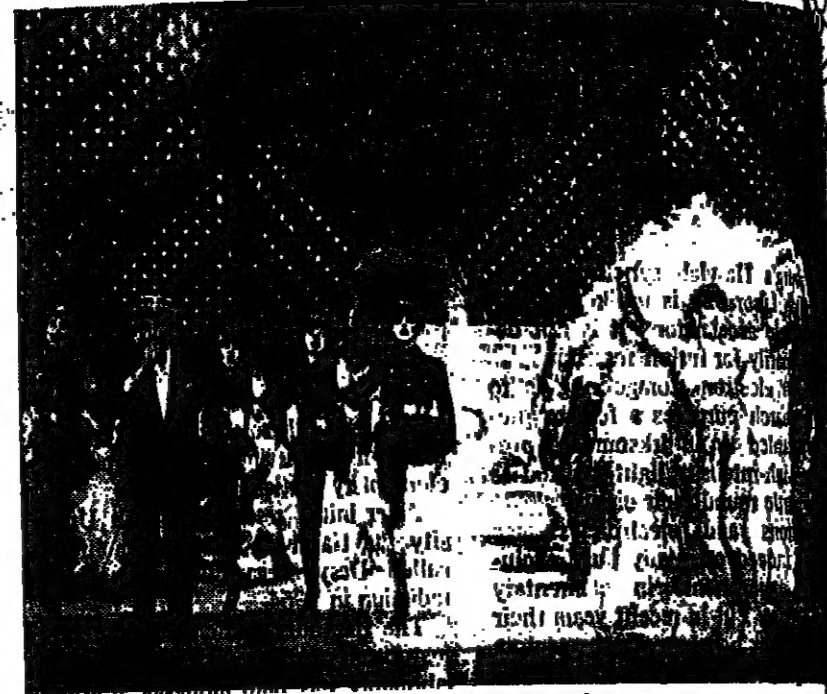
Shortly before his death in 1947 he completed his final novel *Jeder stirbt für sich allein*, the tale of a working-class Berlin couple between 1940 and 1946.

In their helpless rage at the Nazis' crimes they clandestinely distribute anti-Nazi slogans printed on postcards.

Distinguished director Peter Zadek, in association with Gottfried Greiffenhagen, has dramatised the novel in 63 scenes, a mammoth production lasting more than five hours.

Vaudeville scenes were staged in collaboration with Jeronim Savary of the Grand Magic Circus. The storyline, midway between contemporary tragedy and the penny-dreadful, is interspersed with satirical impressions of the period.

One scene is entitled The Nazis Are So Sexy. The cast includes Sergio de Paris, transvestite star from the Folies Bergères. There are a dozen stepdancers



Transvestite in 'Sexy Nazis' scene.

## Bernstein inspiration behind 'Tristan und Isolde' success

Leonard Bernstein, the Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra and the cast were overwhelmed with applause for their unusual start to Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* in Munich.

After what amounted to a public dress rehearsal the first act of the opera was given its much-vaunted multi-media premiere in the Herkules-Saal of Munich's Residenz.

In a largely concert-type performance the US conductor and composer inspired the orchestra and cast.

Bayerischer Rundfunk broadcast the first act live on TV and in stereo on the radio.

Against the background of a gigantic sail the cast, dressed in demure costumes, sang the tale of Tristan's sea voyage from Ireland to Cornwall.

Bernstein, 62, began the opera, first produced by the composer in Munich in 1865, with an extended love's longing motif in the symphonic prelude that already presaged the longing for death.

Hildegard Behrens was outstanding as Isolde but Bernstein could pride himself on having assembled an outstanding cast including Peter Hofmann as Tristan, Yvonne Minton as Brangäne and Bernd Welkel as Kurwenal.



Leonard Bernstein and Hildegard Behrens, Isolde, in this production.

Tristan is an extremely difficult opera to put on, and the production is to be released on video and, if everything goes as planned, probably next year.

A TV film is also being made, hard work that went into the production. Despite evident efforts by the team, the multi-media *Tristan* is testified to the concert-hall approach to opera production as screened on TV.

The sparring gestures and movements of the protagonists in this, without the cup of poison and the sun, euphoric, made a decidedly impression on Bavarian TV screens. Later viewers all over Germany were able to see and hear for themselves the production, which is to be shown in instalments.

Later this year Bernstein is to begin his work with the Bavarian Symphony Orchestra, which he has led to international success.

On 27 April and 10 November Two and Three of the opera are staged and screened live in the manner, with a live audience and thousands of viewers and listeners at home.

A concert performance is to be given two days beforehand. It cases the cast, enables them to give their best and is more in keeping with marketing as appropriate to the opera.

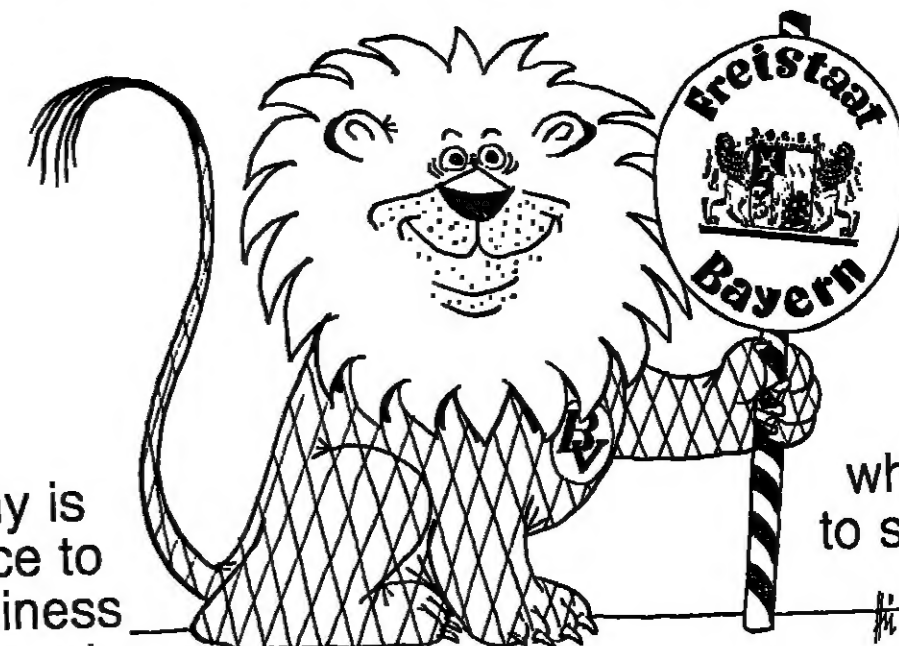
By means of rehearsals Bernstein is to ensure that the overall impression of a continuous performance is broken.

The hard work put in by Bernstein and his associates was apparent in rehearsal. The conductor and his team appeared tired and drained of energy after a press conference held after a lasting several hours to outline the project.

There has lately been talk of a 'renaissance' but 1981 is being mainly a *Tristan* year. It was decided at the Bavarian State Opera and now it is Bernstein's turn to festival with open with a production by Daniel Barenboim and the Berlin Philharmonic.

There is also a new recording of the opera conducted by Claudio Abbado and the Berlin Philharmonic.

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# MEDICINE

## 'Economic waste' to hold back on latest surgery facilities

The author, Professor Günter Thomas, heads the Work Group for Operating Theatre Hygiene of the German Society for Orthopaedics and Traumatology.

Only 200 years ago, the amputation of a limb came close to being a death sentence. The danger lay not in the surgery itself but in the post-operative gangrene, a bacterial infection occurring in more than 50 per cent of cases.

The Vienna obstetrician Ignaz Semmelweis was ridiculed by fellow doctors for insisting on washing hands before any kind of surgery.

Since then, sterilisation procedures of everything and everybody have been developed.

The skin of the patient in the immediate vicinity of the area to be operated is sterilised. So are the hands and arms of the surgical team and all instruments as well as the operating theatre itself. The surgical team wear sterile gowns.

Yet the medical profession has not succeeded in reducing the rate of post-operative infection in standard operating theatres below 5 to 12 per cent.

Though antibiotics succeed in controlling most of these infections, the physical damage to patients whose hopes of a quick recovery have been dashed and who suffer irreparable side effects is immeasurable.

What is measurable is the direct and indirect cost to the national economy caused by such complications.

But must we accept this as inevitable? Not at all.

The British surgeon Joseph Lister suspected as far back as 100 years ago that much of this post-operative infection is due to airborne bacteria in the operating theatre.

Modern air conditioning techniques now means virtually sterile air in the theatre.

The technique — a byproduct of space technology — is used not only on medicine but in many other fields as well.

All rooms that house people contain an enormous concentration of bacteria that are released into the environment through breathing or simply from the skin. The number of these bacteria can be measured with great exactitude.

Two things must coincide to achieve maximum sterility in an operating theatre: the release of bacteria from people must be reduced to a minimum and the air conditioning installation must provide the room with a flow of air strong enough to "rinse out" what bacteria remains.

To ensure the former, as few people as possible should be in the theatre. This is done by constructing a cubicle that houses only the operating team and the patient. The heads of both patient and team is outside the cubicle.

To reduce the release of germs through the skin, the surgical team wears special, hermetically sealed clothing resembling the suits worn by astronauts. A window in the hood gives adequate vision. And the breathing air of the team, which is full of bacteria, is sucked out through the clothing.

This procedure has been practised for years in many hospitals in this country and abroad. Originally, many surgeons complained that their field of vision was

inadequate and that they were excessively hot under this protective clothing.

But the objections were dropped as the doctors gained more and more practical experience in working under these conditions. Now, the heat in the suit is sucked away along with the exhaled breath, making the surgeon feel more comfortable than in conventional surgical gowns.

All this has led to a marked reduction of post-operative infections.

Following a suggestion by the German society for Orthopaedics and Traumatology, a German-Swiss team of experts carried out a four-year survey of the sterility of air in operating theatres.

The study shows that the air in an operating theatre without air conditioning contains an average of 3,000 bacteria per cubic metre.

An air conditioned theatre constructed along standards now used in all modern hospitals reduces this figure to 250 per cubic metre.

But optimal sterility, i.e. a count of 0 to 10, can only be achieved by a "clean environment" technique.

A work group of the German Society for Orthopaedics that calls itself Work Group for Operating Theatre Hygiene has for the past five years been trying to convince the government authorities of the necessity of introducing such highly sterile operating theatres for particularly infection-prone types of surgery such as that involving transplants, severe burns, fractures, joints and, above all, the implantation of artificial joints.

In economic terms, it is outright waste not to introduce such facilities. The argument that this would be too costly does not stand up to scrutiny. After all, four out of five patients now threatened by post-operative infection and disability could be spared this fate.

Granted, the financial outlay would be considerable. But experts have figured out that the cost resulting from the disability due to post-operative infection of a 35-year-old working person is immeasurably higher.

A hospital with an emergency operating theatre handling an average number of accident victims has more than one such case of post-operative disability a year, and the installation of a maximum sterility theatre would thus pay for itself in less than a year.

But quite apart from financial considerations, we should not accept avoidable illness and disability for countless people.

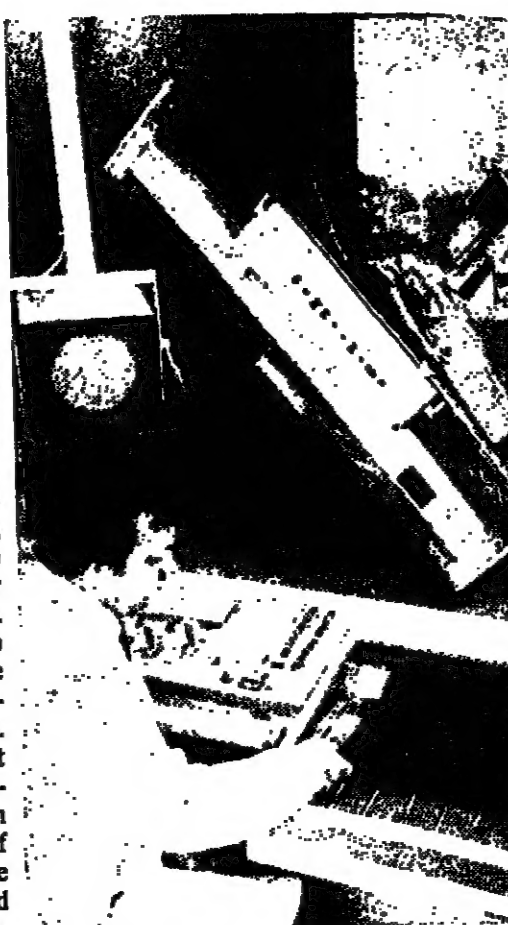
It has never been denied that the rate of post-operative infection is in direct proportion to the number of bacteria in the air of the operating theatre. Statistics are conclusive.

But there are also statistics that treat the term post-operative infection rather lightly, giving rise to the wrong conclusion that the same surgical results can be achieved with less costly installations or indeed without air conditioned theatres at all.

Must we put up with the fact that, despite having repeatedly been told that the latter statistics are wrong, (and are shown to be wrong by facts) people like North Rhine-Westphalia's labour and social affairs minister still hide behind these sham arguments?

In doing so, they are trying to create the impression of weighing pros and

cons when the intention is to economise. But who is responsible for the fact that we continue to tolerate bodily injury through negligence? The doctors in the operating theatre are forced to act against their better knowledge. They are unable to prevail upon the authorities to remedy the situation. Even countries that are generally considered backward in this sector of medical hygiene have officially tried to bring about reforms. In this country we use "clean environment" technology in pig raising while denying it to people. (Crisis, 17 January 1981)



### X-ray automation

The new Siremat X-ray unit, from Siemens, exposed and developed and dried automatically, then rushed by belt to the doctor's desk for scrutiny. The entire process takes two minutes. After several years of research, development, the unit is now being used in X-ray wards. (Photo: 17 January 1981)

## Tomography techniques 'new to be standardised'

Doctors are trying to internationally standardise procedures for computer tomography.

Computer tomography is an X-ray technique introduced 10 years ago which helps disease diagnosis by giving a clearer picture of internal organs.

Its use has been made more advanced by the use of radiopaque material, or dyes which are resistant to radioactive rays such as X-rays.

More than 220 experts from 20 countries attended a symposium in Berlin with the aim of standardising procedures.

The delegates came at the invitation of the Free University of Berlin and the Schering-Plough pharmaceutical company.

Most of the papers read dealt with the question of when and how radiopaque material should be administered. This can differ from organ to organ.

A study by German universities shows that brain tumours can be detected in 94 per cent of cases using radio tomography techniques.

When radiopaque material, or dye was used in the process, the detection rate stepped up to 98.6 per cent, according to Professor Ekkehard Kazner of the Free University's Neurosurgical department.

Before the advent of computer tomography brain tumours were difficult to detect, Professor Kazner told the meeting.

He said that the study showed that improved results with radiopaque material was because it penetrated tumours and blood vessels and showed up in the tomography picture.

Strokes could also be diagnosed in this manner.

Originally, delegates heard, doctors believed that computer tomography could manage entirely without radiopaque material because the picture is based on a "sausage" principle. The human body is shown in lateral rather than longitudinal sections, layer by layer.

As a result, organs and tissues pictured on one plane only as opposed to the traditional longitudinal X-ray organs located behind each other as gallbladder, liver and kidney, as an overlapping and hence unclear picture.

But in the past few years doctors found that the use of radiopaque material in computer tomography gave an even clearer picture.

According to Professor Rüdiger of the Free University's Radiology there is a difference in the way the dye material penetrates healthy tissue and diseased tissue. This facilitates the noses of pathological processes such as tumours, edema, inflammation, bleeding, etc.

This applies particularly to the diagnosis of pathological changes in the head.

Professor Kazner said there is ever, much uncertainty as to the way in which radiopaque material is used, in which quantity it should be injected into the blood vessels and at intervals this should be done.

Virtually every clinic handles slightly differently. Therefore, figures obtained in various clinics differed and led to differences of interpretation.

"We must learn to use radiopaque material as a selective instrument for diagnosis," Professor Felix suggested. He said he realised that the standardisation will never be achieved.

But the Berlin symposium has nonetheless led to a certain reconciliation of opposing views.

As a result of the meeting, tables will be prepared to show most of the participants apply the same material for various diagnostic methods. Dieter

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 January 1981)

# PUBLISHING

## Advice and escape in the glossy world of teenage magazines

Eight million glossy magazines for teenagers are sold every month in Germany.

One publication, *Bravo*, is read by between three million and four million teenagers every week.

Sales strategy in this field demands that the readership, girls and boys between 12 and 17, is inundated with pictures of film stars, both established and new. The magazines are crammed with

articles and pictures are jumbled together to create an illusory world aimed at distracting the reader from everyday problems.

The longing to become star one day is being often provoked.

And the stars are marketed with this in mind. Being a film star is everything. Nothing else counts. School is unimportant and can be ignored.

Teen pop star Désirée, of Luxembourg, is quoted as saying:

"Last year alone I missed three months of school. I wanted to transfer to a grammar school but in the end we decided it would be best if I left school altogether."

The world of the stars must never seem unattainable. *Bravo* helps. The annual election of the *Bravo* Boy and the *Bravo* Girl mobilises thousands of teenagers — and no wonder: the ten best-looking of its readers get their pictures in the magazine. And every year the

readers choose the most popular star. The prize: a meeting with the star himself.

*Bravo* helps in other ways too, devoting several pages a week to an agony column where it gives advice on love and life. It gets weekly sackfuls of mail from disoriented teenagers.

Dr Sommer, the columnist, has an answer for everything. In very urgent cases, teenagers can even phone up.

Help and advice sometimes go beyond the limits. Though it is not stated explicitly, it is suggested throughout the magazine that sex among teenagers is the most normal thing in the world. It runs photo-stories showing erotic scenes between attractive girls and boys.

The aim is to reinforce dreams, stimulate fantasies.

Whether this really helps the youngsters who read the magazine is a horse of a different colour.

*Popcorn* and *Rocky* promote a similar philosophy, though their sales are nothing like as high as those of *Bravo*. The layout and the content are similar: crazy pictures of crazy groups on coloured glossy paper. *Rocky* also contains good quality posters.

All these magazines suggest to their teenage readers the importance of being with the trend, of having up-to-date information on what is happening in the music business.

The only problem is that most reports and stories are chosen and coloured in

terms of the magazines' sales strategy.

Many readers realise this. *Mädchen* — motto: Becoming a Woman is Exciting — forms a contrast to the gaudy, confusing style of the pop music magazines. Its articles range from young fashion and cosmetics to novel experts and readers' stories, with a few articles on stars and records and, of course, a correspondence column.

*Caprina*, another magazine for teenage girls, is similar in content, with additional articles on knitting, cooking and furnishing.

Modern music fans tend to read two magazines that are very different from the teenage magazines mentioned above. *Sounds* is a music magazine which reports on all kinds of good quality music and "ahead of the times."

The target readership is those with a serious interest in modern music, so *Sounds* avoids gaudy effects and huge colourful pictures of the stars.

Among its readers are grammar school

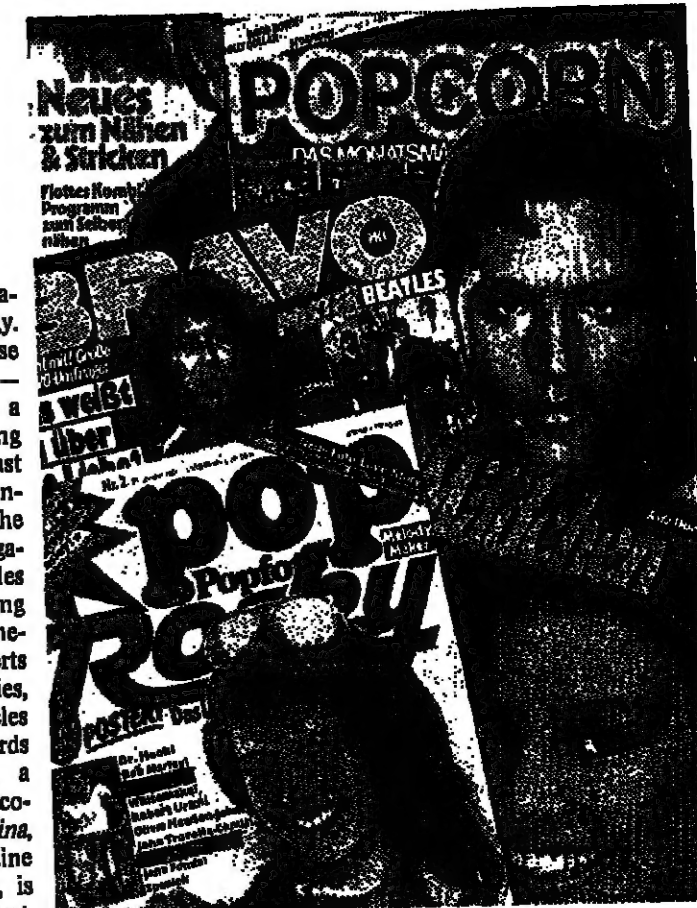
pupils, students, the self-employed and many from the alternative scene.

*Sounds* also carries articles on books, the film scene and culture in general.

*Musik-Express*, also a magazine aimed at the more demanding, is similar in tendency. Use of star pictures is sparing, leaving more space for the introduction and presentation of records.

Other magazines appealing to teenage

Continued on page 14



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## DIE GROSSEN 500

Edited by Dr Ernst Schmaacke, a loose-leaf work in two files, currently totalling about 2,000 pp., DM 198, updated refill pages at present cost 18 Pf. each. Publisher's Order No. 10 800.

The editor of the "Big 500" is head of public relations at Menneemann Demag AG, a man of industry who here summarises names, data, facts and addresses in an ideal and up-to-the-minute industrial fact-finder.

It lists in precise detail:

- company names/addresses/lines of business/parent company
- world turnover/export percentage/balance sheet total
- three-year turnover review of company performance
- payroll/share capital/reserves/property and equipment/holdings/cash in hand
- dividends/profits per share/investments
- industries in which active/plant/holdings overseas
- membership of supervisory and management boards with biodata and fields of responsibility
- index of companies and individuals

The "Big 500" listings are based mainly on company turnover. All manufacturing, commercial and service companies that publish independent balance sheets and quality in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1979. Some are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1980. The picture of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.



## MODERN LIVING

## 'More help needed' for mothers with careers



The problems surrounding motherhood for a modern, emancipated career woman are sorely in need of a solution.

The solution cannot be to have no children. Nor can the solution be to banish women trained for a career to life at home. This would be greatly unfair.

Children are soon grown up and the woman of today has a life expectancy of 74 years. She should therefore not be condemned to waste her training. Yet once she has been out of a working life for 10 to 15 years, employment can be difficult to get.

To prevent this, policy makers should have dipped deep into the till and paid our young emancipated mothers for their work in the service of the child. They should have given her certain privileges to enable her to resume her work.

They should also have established further training courses that mothers could have attended in the interim.

Only this kind of action would have been in keeping with the findings of international research to the effect that the care for a child by one specific person in the first two years of life is of fundamental importance for mental health and stability in adulthood.

Like a plant, the human being must strike root if it is to grow. We have known this for the past 30 years.

Policy makers in this country keep overlooking this. They feel entitled to engage in "pilot schemes" with children, using them as guinea pigs, so to speak, in an attempt to test facts established by international research.

Babies and small children have been shuttled back and forth between their working mothers and day mothers paid for by the state.

The experiment was intended to encompass five years and lead to clear results. But this was based on laymen's ideas.

The results do not become evident until after the age of 16 and they in-

clude susceptibility to suicide, mental instability, narcotics, aggressiveness, crime and loneliness.

Notwithstanding protests by responsible scientists, the policy makers went ahead with their experiment. After a number of optimistic interim reports on the "splendid integration" of the babies due to the daily change of environment and the persons looking after them, the closing report has led to a rude awakening, proving the warnings right.

Many children reacted to this daily routine with behavioural disorders, crying fits, insomnia, eating problems and, in some cases, closer ties to the day mother than to the natural parent.

Despite intensive care by the day mother, most of the children displayed conspicuous behavioural patterns even after two years of such care.

These behavioural disorders were not restricted to the time spent with the day mother but were in evidence at home as well where the children reacted neurotically.

The actual switchover imposed a particularly severe mental burden: many children cried when having to leave either of the two persons looking after them. Yet none of this led to discontinuation of the experiment.

Instead, those responsible pointed to short term, pseudo-scientific successes, and this led to a generally positive assessment by the media.

The initiators of the project even went so far as to try to achieve the same standard for these children as among family-raised children by selectively promoting individual children, especially in cases where they lagged behind in their development or showed behavioural disorders.

But notwithstanding all this, such disorders are common among these children.

An unpublished section of the final report shows that the consequences of the adjustment problems were still in evidence two years later. The report states: "It is obvious that this was a traumatic experience that must be taken seriously."

Surprisingly, however, the conclusion in the report is not that this type of child care should be discontinued but

that it should begin as early as possible. The report says: "Only if the child experiences more than superficial contacts with changing persons looking after it as early as in the first year will it be able to establish close person-related ties."

In other words, the conclusion — despite evidence to the contrary — is that what may not be cannot be. In fact, those responsible still speak of the system as being correct.

This confronts confused parents with a dangerous pseudo solution because it is doubtful, to say the least, whether these children will ever be able to lead constructive lives.

Instead, they could well become an additional and costly burden on the state — and that on top of the cost of the pilot project for which the taxpayer had to fork out close to DM11m.

But what will be the ultimate cost once these children come of age?

Christa Meves  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
9 January 1981)

## Alcoholism on the rise among the young

Alcoholism among children and juveniles is on the rise. Even 10-year-olds have been known to take hip flasks to school with them as a liquid substitute for the midday sandwich.

School janitors complain about the empty bottles they have to remove from corridors and waste paper baskets.

These children and juveniles drink in groups in order not to become outsiders, and discotheque owners organise drinking contests.

On his 11th birthday, little Erwin went to the cellar as he had seen his father do many a time and picked up a litre bottle of wine.

"You can't have a birthday without a drink," he told his friend, and so the two emptied the bottle.

When Erwin showed the effects and could no longer stand on his feet his friend dragged him to a nearby stream to shove his head in the water and sober him up.

The friend, also unsteady, went home and Erwin fell into the water and drowned.

There is hardly a fun fair or other popular festivity where minors are not amid drinking adults, and cases of alcohol poisoning are the order of the day.

alternative to providing his child with room and board at home was unreasonable and that the daily commuting time to university would have amounted to close to three hours.

The Panel upheld the father's refusal to reimburse BAfG.

According to the ruling, the father's decision to provide his daughter with full support at home was binding for BAfG as well.

The justices also held that this type of commuting was not intolerable and did not necessitate moving away from home.

The Panel said that the parental right to provide support in kind also served the purpose of "enabling the parents to exercise greater influence over their child's lifestyle than they can do if the child lives away from home."

Rainer Klose  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 January 1981)

## Parents win child cash test case

the parental authority must be restricted to cases where parental support in the manner chosen by the parents is not feasible for legal or practical reasons.

In all other cases, the child must apply to the custody courts in a bid to obtain a reversal of the parental decision if he does not agree with it.

In this particular case the daughter had applied for a government study allowance under the Federal Training Promotion Act (generally known by its German acronym BAfG).

The allowance was granted and the BAfG authority approached the father for reimbursement on the grounds that "his authoritarian decision" to allow no

## Magazines

Continued from page 13

and older readers are satire and the publications *Mad* and *Klamm*.

Both contain plenty of nonsense, readers who have no use for information or just want to relax laugh.

They ruthlessly expose and mock human weakness.

Familiar TV personalities are ridiculed. The reader is not either, being called a fool for not laughing.

Many readers probably have about their wisdom in buying these publications — but enthusiasm for them is not for downhill racers.

"Other madness," said Austria's Karl light in reading them lower their capacities.

Klaus Meyer  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 10 January 1981)

## SPORT

## Skiers protest as race takes heavy toll

39 of the 60 starters in the 41st Hahnenkamm downhill race in Austria finished. The rest failed to make it in an orgy of falls which were shown on German television.

Many say that the event should not have been held because of the conditions.

There was too much snow, fresh on the ground, which is fine for the average skier, but not for downhill racers.

"Other madness," said Austria's Karl light in reading them lower their capacities.

Klaus Meyer  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 10 January 1981)

After falls during practice, the race never to have been held; or at least it should have been abandoned."

As they hurtle downhill at express speeds, the slightest error in soft snow can be far more dangerous than over hard snow.

For this event, one day's training had been scrapped. As a result, according to German Michael Veith, who did not just not enough practice runs.

At the start, the largely predetermined by TV, was observed to the letter.

"We were pushed for time," said Austrian Willi Eder.

Kitzbühel spends DM650,000 on the event and the sponsors will only ship in their advertising has been seen on TV.

The jury was unmoved by the falls and decided to carry on to the bitter end.

The winner was Canadian Steve Podkorski in 2min 37.6 sec.

Long way behind him was Sweden's gold medalist, Ingemar Stenmark, who came 34th, nearly 11 seconds later.

"That," said Stenmark, "was my first downhill race." He is a slalom skier.

He explained that he was unable to start because of the conditions: "I was going to run any risks."

## Nothing spared

Continued from page 10

clearly committed theatre? The jury will differ, as accordingly will the discussion embarked on by the critics, especially in the wake of Robert's production of *Amo-Hol*.

The critics felt that Zadek and others had provided an alibi for an otherwise distinguished repertoire chosen only to please.

Is this criticism warranted? The furor of events at West Berlin's municipal theatres alone will tell.

As a result of the DM8m invested in the renovation of the Schiller-Theater can, however, be denied. There have been improvements in lighting and acoustics, with the orchestra pit being raised.

At the same time the 50s-style decor of the auditorium and the foyer has been restored.

There have been no complete overhauls, the conversion work appears to have been commonsense in its functionality, in part to have been uniform in taste.

Rainer Hoeynek  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 January 1981)

The downhill in Grödnertal ("the most brutal downhill of my life," according to Peter Müller of Switzerland) and St. Moritz, where 17 men were crocked in training and 12 who entered for the race failed to finish, were troubled by a shortage of snow.

Schranz is all in favour of the demand for an end to 'breakneck' speeds on 'dangerous downhill runs.'

In recent years all the humans have been eliminated from what amount to skiing autochans, straight as a die, on which the sole aim is to perform at ever greater speed.

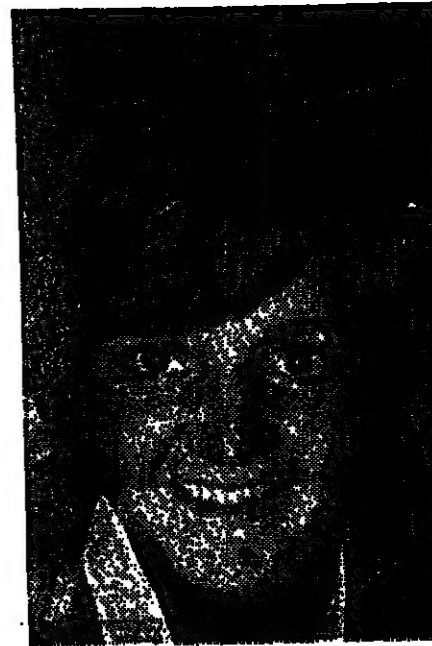
Better equipment enables competitors to ski faster.

Downhills must return to bends, greater technical difficulties and features more in keeping with the natural landscape.

This is what the skiers themselves are advising in talks with the international federation. Trainers and officials agree.

But, as Schranz readily admits: "Nothing more is likely to be done this season." And there is already talk of a new world speed record being set up at next year's world championships in Schladming.

Harbert Bögel  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 18 January 1981)



## Birthday prize

Slalom allover medallist Christa Kinschhofer sprang a surprise in the 6th World Cup downhill event at Crans Montana, Switzerland. With five days to go to her 20th birthday she came third — and was delighted!

(Photo: dpa)

## Glider pilot Grosse returns with more world records

Lübeck glider ace Hans-Werner Grosse, 60, returned from Allos Springs, Australia, this year with four new world records to his credit, making it 23 in all so far.

When Alvin Parker flew from Odessa, Texas, 1,041.52 km to Nebraska on 31 July 1964 in a Finnish Stau glider, pilots all over the world were convinced it was a record that would stand for years.

US glider ace Parker was the first pilot in the world to fly more than 1,000 km over a distance and on a route not previously arranged.

There was only one dissenter, Hans-Werner Grosse from Lübeck, who stuck his neck out and forecast:

"As glider designs are improved we will one day not only fly further but also be able to fly 1,000 km three-corner point-to-point."

His optimum was not only vindicated; he himself proved his point. Six years after Al Parker's memorable flight, on 4 June 1970, he flew his ASW 12

from Lübeck, Germany, to Angers, France.

The distance he covered, 1032.02 km, was a world record for a prearranged destination. It was to be the first of many.

On 25 April 1972 he piloted the same glider 1,460.8 km from Lübeck to Biarritz, near France's Atlantic border with Spain. This is a record that still stands.

Two years later he flew from Itzehoe, near Hamburg, to Marmende in the south of France. This again was a world record: 1,231.8 km over a set course.

On 7 June 1975 he achieved the distinction of being the first glider pilot ever to fly more than 1,000 km in a point-to-point. He covered 1,012.3 km over Finland.

On December 1978 he flew more than 1,100 km in a point-to-point, this time in the heart of Australia 1,113 km at an average speed of 124.5 km/h.

Five days later he cleared 1,229.256 km in a point-to-point from Allos Springs. His latest feat, also in Australia, is to have covered more than 1,300 km in this particular event.

Yet he has already set himself another, seemingly even more utopian target: "I should like to fly more than 1,500 km one of these days from a starting-point in northern Germany."

Biarritz, the destination of his last record long-distance flight 8 years ago, is the furthest he has yet flown from near home.

But he has by no means abandoned hopes of one day flying over the Pyrenees to Pamplona, Spain, where the altitude of the Pyrenees is lowest.

"That, however, will call for an extraordinary aircraft," the Lübeck glider ace says, and he well knows that one such aircraft is currently under construction.

In Pöppelhausen, Bavaria, Schleicher are building an exceptional glider with a wing span of 24 metres that is expected to work wonders.

It will be named the ASW 22, and designer Gerhard Weibel reckons it will be the ideal glider for long distances.

Will it turn out to be the aircraft that makes Hans-Werner Grosse's dream come true?

Karl Morgenstern  
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 9 January 1981)



Lübeck glider ace Hans-Werner Grosse  
(Photo: dpa)